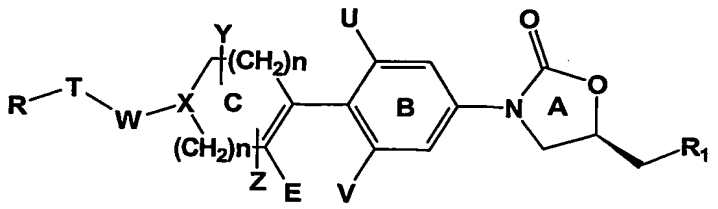
We Claim:

1. Compounds having the structure of Formula I:



Formula I

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, polymorphs, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring **C** with a linker W, and further substituted by a group represented by **R**, wherein R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, –CN, COR_5,$COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8, R_9, R_{10})$, $CON(R_6, R_7)$, CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, -CH=N-OR_{10}, -C=CH-R_5, OR_5, SR_5, -$C(R_9)$=$C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more F, Cl, Br, I, OR_4, SR_4, wherein R_4 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_5, SR_4, $N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$, wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

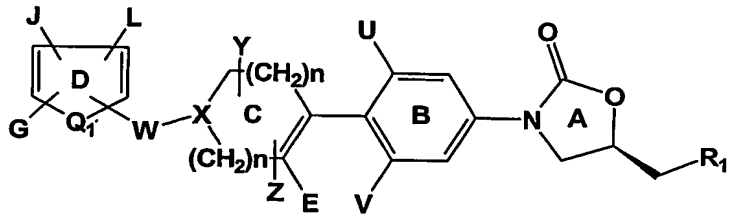
Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl or C_{0-3} bridging groups;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, CO, CH_2NH, $-NHCH_2$, $-CH_2NHCH_2$, $-CH_2-N(R_{11})CH_2-$, $CH_2(R_{11})N-$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(CO)$, NH, O, NR_{11}, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and

$\mathbf{R_1}$ is $-NHC(=O)R_2$, $N(R_3,R_4)$, OR_3, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$, wherein R_2 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH.

2. Compounds having the structure of Formula II:



Formula II

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

$\mathbf{R_1}$ is $-NHC(=O)R_2$, $-N(R_3,R_4)$, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$ or $-OR_3$, wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy,

aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{0-3} bridging group;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$,wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

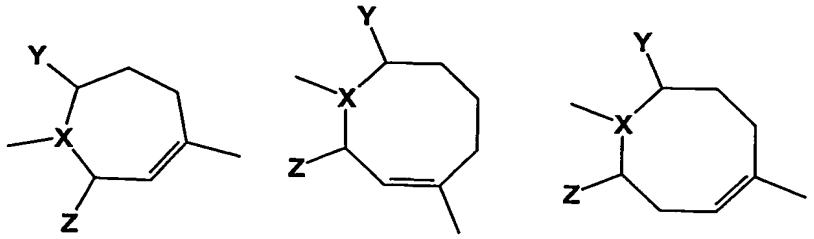
W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, C=O, CH_2NH, $NHCH_2$, CH_2NHCH_2, $CH_2N(R_{11})CH_2$, $CH_2N(R_{11})$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(C=O)$, NH, O, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, NR_{11}, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

$\mathbf{Q_1}$ is O, S or NR_{11}, wherein R_{11} is as defined above;

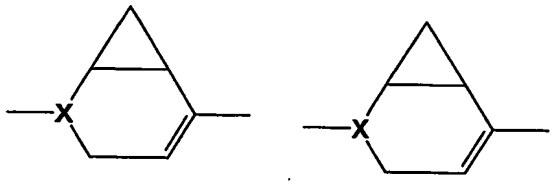
G, J, L are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, –CN, COR_5,$COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8, R_9, R_{10})$, CON (R_6, R_7), CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, -CH = N-OR_{10}, -C=CH-R_5, OR_5, SR_5, $-C(R_9)=C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_4, SR_4, wherein R_4 is as defined above; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR_5, SR_4, $N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3.

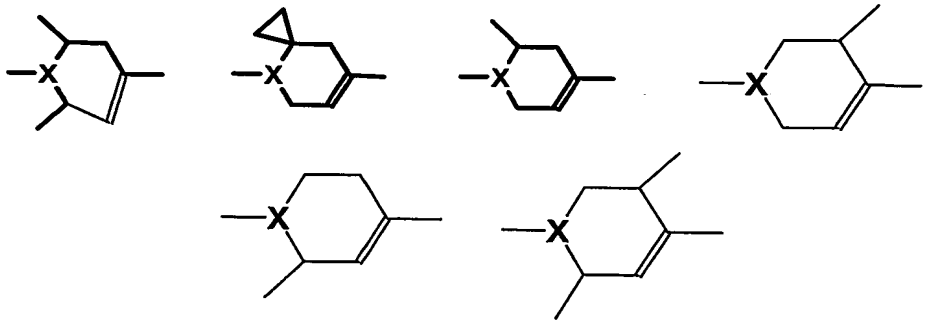
3. A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is 6-8 membered in size and the ring may have either two or three carbon atoms between each nitrogen atom, comprising:



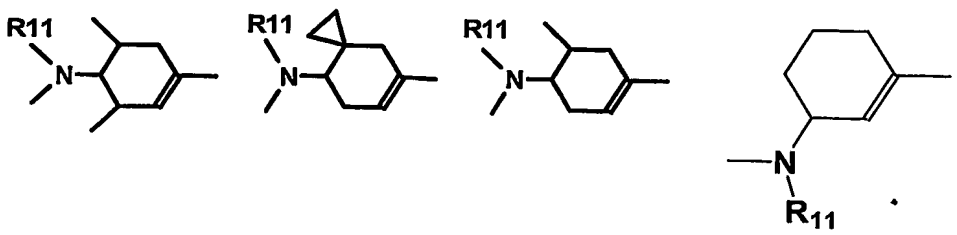
and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below:



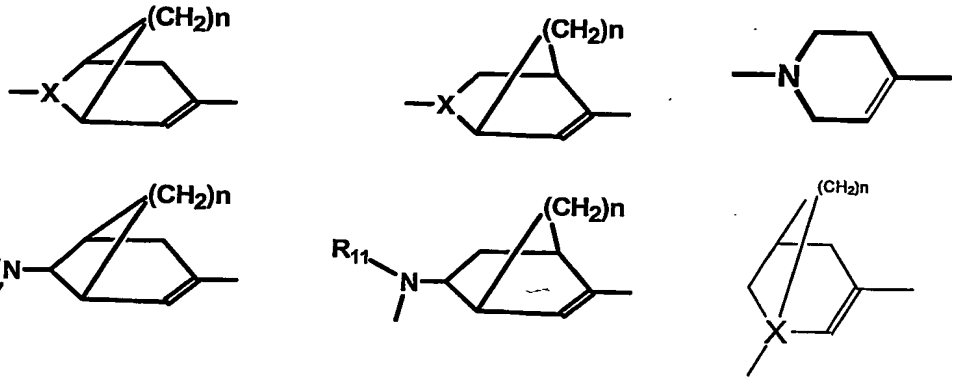
4. A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is substituted at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl groups, fluoro group, carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted alkyls or bridging alkyl groups as shown below:



5. A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is 6-membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -$CHCH_2NHR$-, the ring C is selected form the group consisting of the following rings wherein R_{11} is as defined earlier,

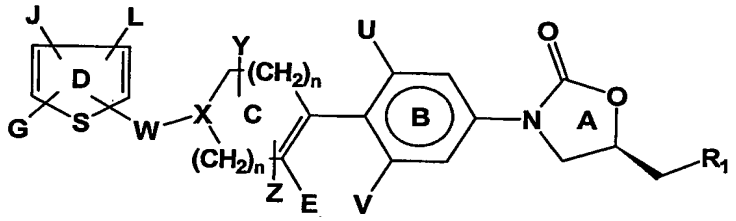


or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:



wherein n is as defined earlier.

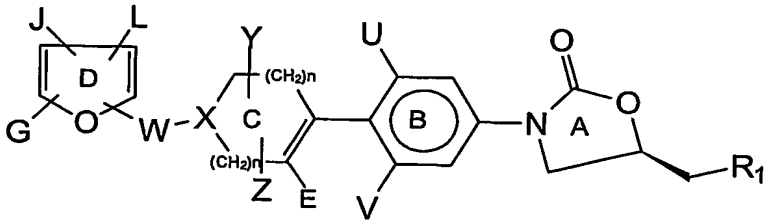
6. A compound according to claim 2 having the structure of Formula III,



Formula III

wherein R, U, V, Y, Z, E, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

7. A compound according to claim 2 having the structure of Formula IV,



Formula IV

wherein R_1, U, V, X, Y, Z, E, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

8. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

(S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-{2-furyl(5-nitro)methyl}1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl] phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]acetamide (Compound No. 1)

(S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro- 4-[N-1-{2-thienyl (5-nitro) methyl)}1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]acetamide (Compound No. 2)

(S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-{2-thienoyl(5-nitro)}-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl] acetamide (Compound No. 3)

5(S)-Isoxazol-3-yl-amino-(N-t-butoxycarbonyl)-N-methyl-3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-(5-nitro-2-furyl)methyl]1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]oxazolidin-2-one (Compound No. 4)

5(S)-Isoxazol-3-yl-aminomethyl-3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-(5-nitro-2-furyl)methyl]1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]oxazolidin-2-one (Compound No. 5).

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claims 1, 2, or 8 and a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier.

10. A pharmaceutical compositon comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to claims 1, 2 or 8 or a physiologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for treating microbial infections.

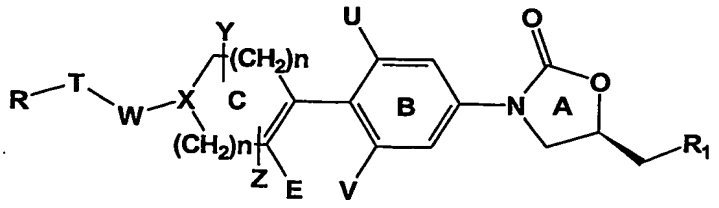
11. A method of treating or preventing microbial infections in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal, the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the microbial infections are caused by gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the gram-positive bacteria are selected from the group consisting of staphylococcus spp., streptococcus spp., enterococci

spp., bacillus spp., corynebacterium spp., clostridia spp., peptostreptococcus spp., listeria spp. and legionella spp.

14. A method of treating or preventing aerobic and anaerobic bacterial infections in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure of Formula I



Formula I

and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring **C** with a linker W, and are further substituted by a group represented by **R**, wherein R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, –CN, COR_5, $COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8, R_9, R_{10})$, $CON(R_6,R_7)$, CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, -CH=N-OR_{10}, -C=CH-R_5, OR_5, SR_5, -$C(R_9)$=$C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR_4, SR_4, wherein R_4 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_5, SR_4, $N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$, wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

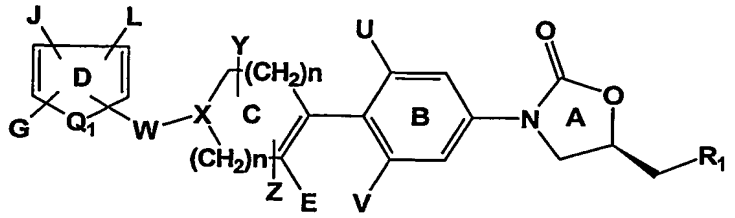
Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl or C_{0-3} bridging groups;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, CO, CH_2NH, $-NHCH_2$, $-CH_2NHCH_2$, $-CH_2-N(R_{11})CH_2-$, $CH_2(R_{11})N-$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(CO)$, NH, O, NR_{11}, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and

$\mathbf{R_1}$ is - $NHC(=O)R_2$, $N(R_3, R_4)$, OR_3, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$, wherein R_2 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH.

15. A method of treating or preventing aerobic and anaerobic bacterial infections in mammal comprising administering to said mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure of Formula II



Formula II

and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

R_1 is $-NHC(=O)R_2$, $-N(R_3,R_4)$, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$ or $-OR_3$, wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{0-3} bridging group;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$, wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, C=O, CH_2NH, $NHCH_2$, CH_2NHCH_2, $CH_2N(R_{11})CH_2$, $CH_2N(R_{11})$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(C=O)$, NH, O, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, NR_{11}, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

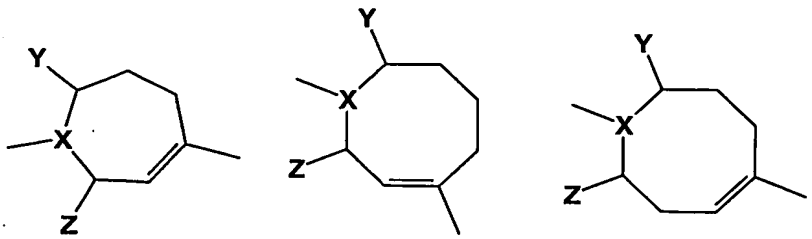
Q_1 is O, S or NR_{11}, wherein R_{11} is as defined above;

G, J, L are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, $-CN$, COR_5, $COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$, $CON(R_6,R_7)$, CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, $-CH=N-OR_{10}$, $-C=CH-R_5$, OR_5, SR_5, $-C(R_9)=C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_4, SR_4, wherein R_4 is as defined above; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently

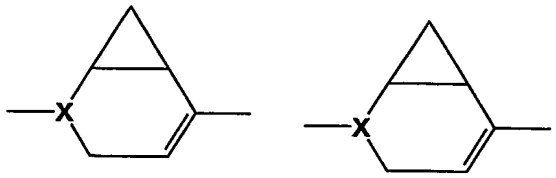
H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR_5, SR_4, $N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3.

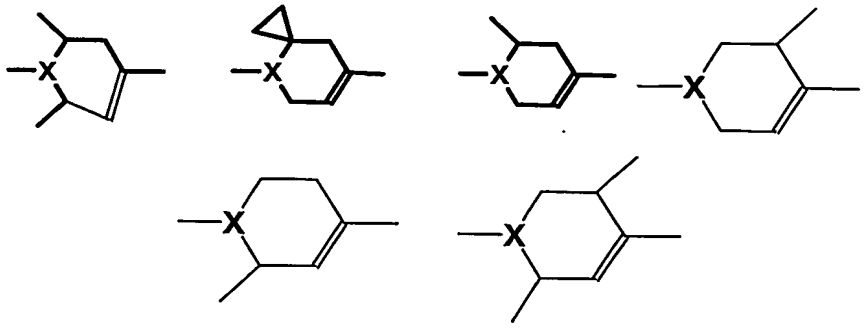
16. The method according to claim 15 wherein in Formula II, the ring C is 6-8 membered in size and the ring may have either two or three carbon atoms between each nitrogen atom, comprising



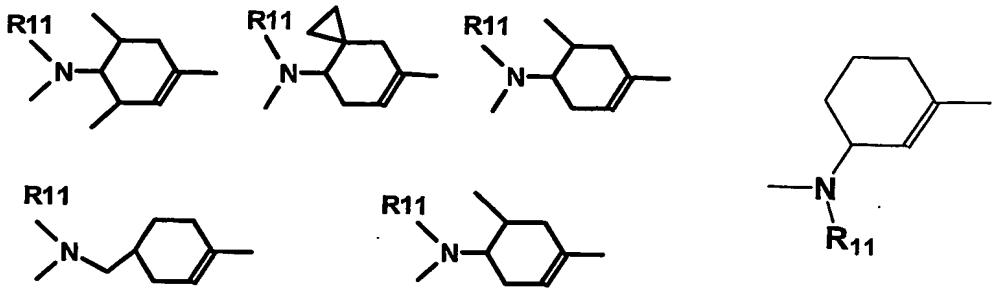
and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below:



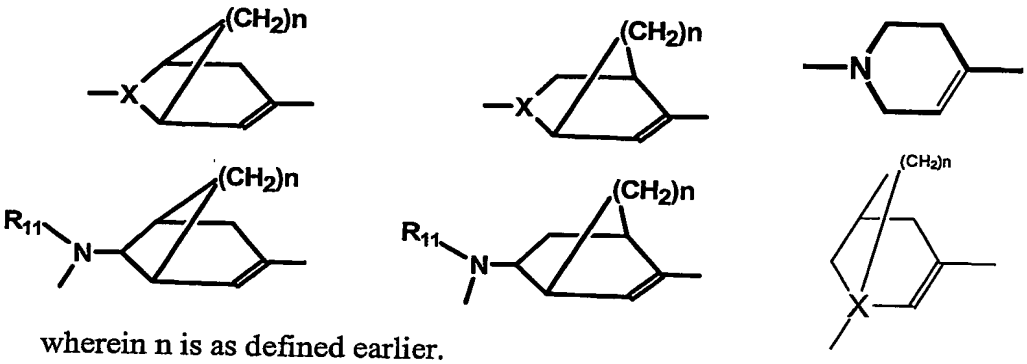
17. The method according to claim 15, wherein in Formula II, the ring C is substituted at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl groups, fluoro group, carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted alkyls or bridging alkyl groups as shown below:



18. The method according to claim 15, wherein in Formula II, the ring C is 6-membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -$CHCH_2NHR$-, the ring C is selected from the group consisting of the following rings wherein R_{11} is as defined earlier,

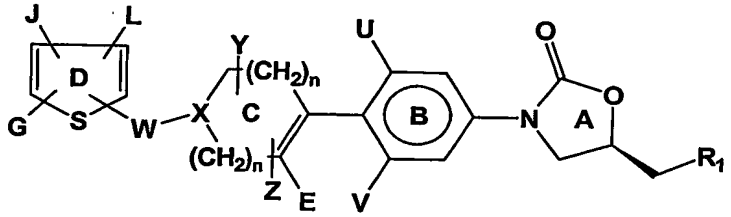


or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:



wherein n is as defined earlier.

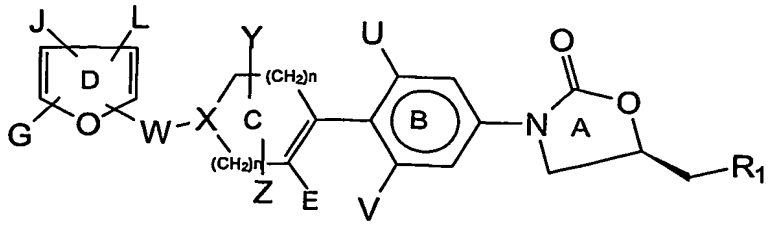
19. The method according to claim 15 having the structure of Formula III,



Formula III

wherein R_1, U, V, E, Y, Z, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

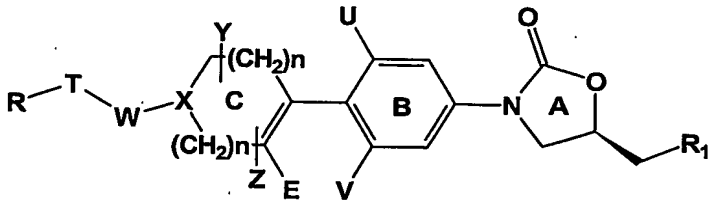
20. The method according to claim 15 having the structure of Formula IV



Formula IV

wherein R_1, U, V, X, Y, Z, W, G, J, L, E and n are as defined earlier.

21. A process for preparing compounds of Formula I:



Formula I

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring **C** with a linker W, and further substituted by a group represented by **R**, wherein R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, –CN, COR_5, $COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$, $CON(R_6,R_7)$, CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, -CH=N-OR_{10}, -C=CH-R_5, OR_5, SR_5, -$C(R_9)$=$C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR_4, SR_4, wherein R_4 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_5, SR_4,

$N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$, wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

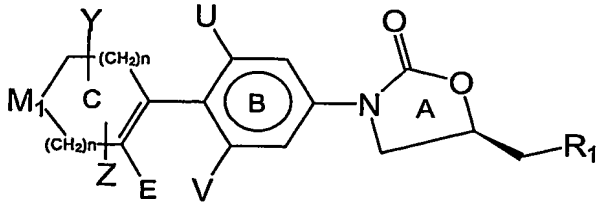
Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl or C_{0-3} bridging groups;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, CO, CH_2NH, $-NHCH_2$, $-CH_2NHCH_2$, $-CH_2-N(R_{11})CH_2-$, $CH_2(R_{11})N-$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(CO)$, NH, O, NR_{11}, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, wherein n′ is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and

R_1 is $-NHC(=O)R_2$, $N(R_3,R_4)$, OR_3, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$, wherein R_2 is hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;

comprising reacting an amine compound of Formula V



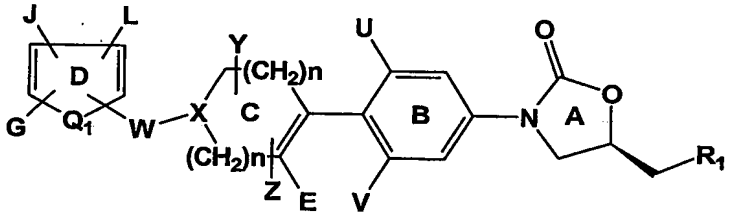
Formula V

with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula R-T-W-R_{12}, wherein M_1 is selected from the group consisting of NH, NHR_{13}, $-CH_2NR_{13}$, wherein R_{13} is H, ethyl, methyl, isopropyl, acetyl, cyclopropyl, alkoxy and R, T, W, R_1,U, V, Y, Z and E are as defined earlier and R_{12} is a suitable leaving group selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, bromo, SCH_3, $-SO_2CH_3$, $-SO_2CF_3$, Tos, OC_6H_5, –COOH or –CHO.

22. The process according to claim 21 for preparing compounds of Formula I, wherein W=CH_2 and R-T-W-R_{12} is a heteroaromatic compound with an aldehyde group and the compound of Formula I is produced by reductive amination.

23. The process according to claim 21 for preparing compounds of Formula I, wherein W=CO and the amine compound of Formula V is acylated with activated esters in the presence of condensing agents selected from the group consisting of 1,3-dicylohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC).

24. A process for preparing compounds of Formula II



Formula II

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

R_1 is $-NHC(=O)R_2$, $-N(R_3,R_4)$, $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$, $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$ or $-OR_3$, wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;

U and **V** are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;

Y and **Z** are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{0-3} bridging group;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or $CHNR_{11}$, wherein R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4);

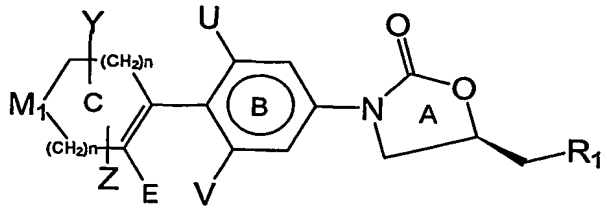
W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$, C=O, CH_2NH, $NHCH_2$, CH_2NHCH_2, $CH_2N(R_{11})CH_2$, $CH_2N(R_{11})$, $CH(R_{11})$, S, $CH_2(C=O)$, NH, O, $(CO)CH_2$, $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$, SO_2, SO, NR_{11}, $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$, wherein n′ is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; R_{11} is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

$\mathbf{Q_1}$ is O, S or NR_{11}, wherein R_{11} is as defined above;

G, J, L are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, –CN, COR_5, $COOR_5$, $N(R_6,R_7)$, $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$, $CON(R_6,R_7)$, CH_2NO_2, NO_2, CH_2R_8, CHR_9, -CH=N-OR_{10}, -C=CH-R_5, OR_5, SR_5, $-C(R_9)=C(R_9)NO_2$, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR_4, SR_4; wherein R_4 is the same as above; R_5 is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R_6 and R_7 are independently H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy; R_8 and R_9 are independently H, C_{1-6} alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR_5, SR_4, $N(R_6,R_7)$; R_{10}= H, optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

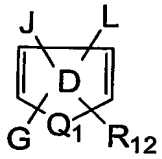
n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

comprising reacting a compound of Formula V



Formula V

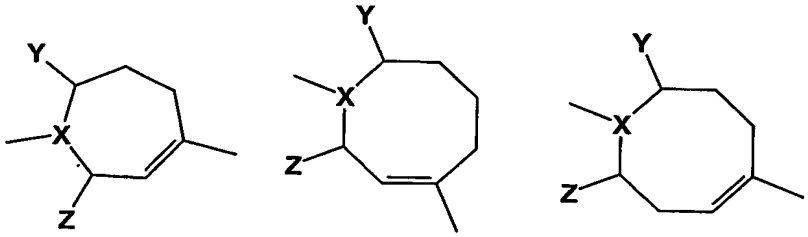
with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI



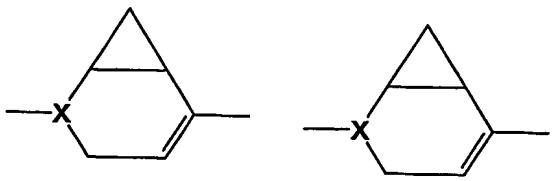
Formula VI

wherein M_1 is NH, NHR_{13}, $-CH_2NR_{13}$, wherein R_{13} is H, ethyl, methyl, isopropyl, acetyl, cyclopropyl, alkoxy and R, T, W, R_1,U, V, Y, Z, G, J, L, n, Q_1 and E are as defined earlier and R_{12} is a suitable leaving group selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, bromo, SCH_3, $-SO_2CH_3$, $-SO_2CF_3$, Tos, OC_6H_5, –COOH or –CHO.

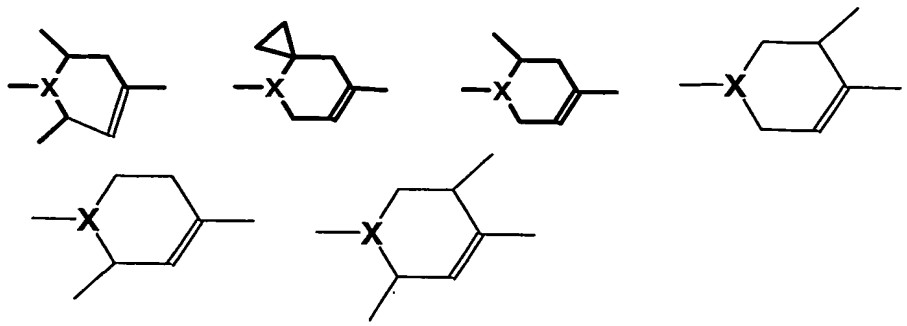
25. The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II, wherein ring C is 6-8 membered in size and the ring may have either two or three carbon atoms between each nitrogen atom, comprising:



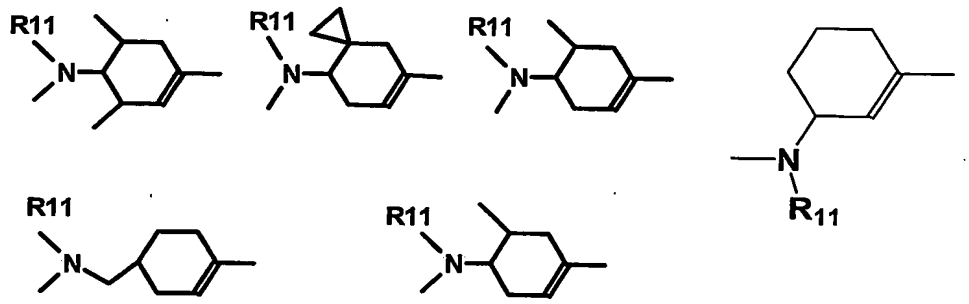
and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below:



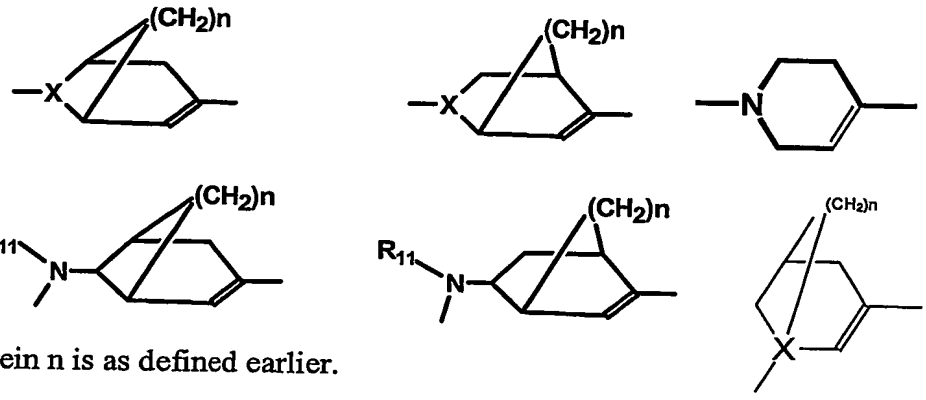
26. The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II, wherein ring C is substituted at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl groups, fluoro group, carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted alkyls or bridging alkyl groups as shown below:



27. The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II, wherein ring C is 6-membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -$CHCH_2NHR$-, the ring C is selected from the group consisting of the following rings wherein R_{11} is as defined earlier;

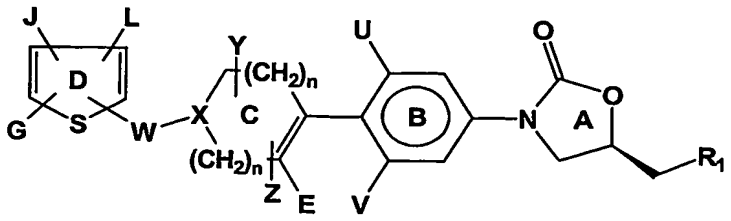


or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:



wherein n is as defined earlier.

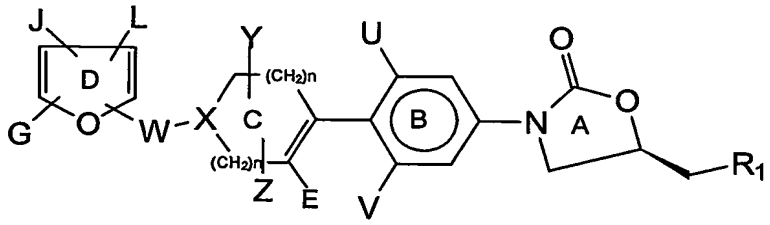
28. The process according to claim 24 having the structure of Formula III



Formula III

wherein R_1, U, V, Y, Z, E, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

29. The process according to claim 24 having the structure of Formula IV



Formula IV

wherein R_1, U, V, X, Y, Z, W, G, J, L, E and n are as defined earlier.

30. The process of claim 24, wherein the amine of Formula V reacts with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI in a solvent selected from the group consisting of dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, ethanol and ethylene glycol.

31. The process of claim 24, wherein the reaction of amine of Formula V with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is carried out in the presence of a base selected from the group consisting of triethylamine, diisopropylamine, potassium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

32. The process of claim 24, wherein the reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about -70°C to about 180°C.

33. The process of claim 24, wherein the heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is furaldehyde.

34. The process of claim 24, wherein the heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is 2- furoic acid.